

In today's Jordan Times... Seminar on population issues: Page 2. Magluk art tours the U.S.: Page 3. Begin vs. Logic of history: Page 4. College for hotel training: Page 5. Greek shipbuilders weather the slump: Page 6. Yacht race is on despite '79 tragedy: Page 7. IRA appeals to London: Page 8.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية نخبوية جازيرية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

### Today's Weather

It will be normal summery weather, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	Low 19	High 32
Aqaba	25	40
Deserts	22	39
Jordan Valley	25	40

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 39. Yesterday's humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent. Sunset tonight: 6:27 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:57 a.m.

June 6, Number 1726 AMMAN, SATURDAY AUGUST 8, 1981 — SHAWWAL 8, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Iran sends 38 firing squads

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (R) — Eighty-eight people were sent to firing squads in Iran in one of the biggest mass executions in recent months, as at the official Pars news agency said. The sources, coming from London, did not give any details of today's sentences, which followed demonstrations in Iran during the last two years, and following the negative impact of the Camp David agreements and the revival of the autonomy plan, Jordan has been active in explaining the aspects of the Palestine issue on all Arab, Islamic and international levels; and has been supporting the role of the PLO, the Crown Prince said.

## U.S. riots in Baltic area of nerves?

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (R) — A naval buildup in the Baltic seems to be a routine affair but it could also be a war of nerves against the Soviet Union, officials said today. U.S. military experts said 70 Soviet ships were ordered for what appeared the largest-ever amphibious landing exercise along the Baltic coast. Officials at NATO capitals said the purpose seemed to be to show Soviet naval capabilities in the area, but the manoeuvres were being carefully monitored in context of Soviet psychological pressure against the

## Iranian coup ends British rescue

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (R) — A week-long attempt by British forces to seize power in Iran ended in the rescue of a British royal wedding. The subsequent release of other hostages. At least 100 people are estimated to have died during the attempted coup which began when Sir Ian was in London for last year's royal wedding. Lady Diana, and four of her children were among those held by the rebels at a party barracks outside Bandar. The British royal couple were taken to a medical treatment.

## Prince Fahd raps Reagan U.S. Mideast policy

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (R) — Saudi today sharply criticized the Middle East policy of a day U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Egyptian President Sadat pledged to resume peace negotiations.

## Amman receives note from Baghdad on Israeli arms supplies to Iran

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — The official government spokesman yesterday announced that Jordan has received a memorandum from the government of Iraq giving details of the cooperation in arms supply between Iran and Israel disclosed after the crash of an Argentine cargo plane which violated Soviet air space on July 18. "It has become evident that the plane was on a mission to transfer American weapons, ammunition and spare parts for which Iran contracted with the Zionist entity with the aim of prolonging the war which Iran is carrying on against Iraq," the statement said.

## Relent in white supremacist rule or face siege similar to Lebanon, opposition leader warns Pretoria

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7 (R) — South African opposition leader Frederik van Sly Slabbert said today the country would face a state of siege similar to that in Lebanon if it continued to practise white supremacy. Dr. Slabbert was addressing parliament at the end of a five-day debate of a motion against the government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha. He said the policy of white supremacy and that of restricting the flow of blacks to urban centres in order to promote a concentration of urban states would prove disastrous.

## Prince Hassan tells Al Hawadith Jordan is backbone of Arab resistance

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said that Jordan is the main source of defence, economic and social support for the people of the occupied Arab territories. Jordan, in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is ensuring that the Arab residents stay on their land, Prince Hassan said in an interview with the London-based magazine Al Hawadith, published today. "During the last two years, and following the negative impact of the Camp David agreements and the revival of the autonomy plan, Jordan has been active in explaining the aspects of the Palestine issue on all Arab, Islamic and international levels; and has been supporting the role of the PLO," the Crown Prince said. Crown Prince Hassan also stressed that the international community, including the United States, has not recognised Israel's right to annex and Judaize occupied Jerusalem. He said U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 remains the general framework for the only international initiative agreed upon after the October 1973 war. "But regrettably, this resolution has been undermined by the American, Egyptian and Israeli misinterpretation as a result of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty," he said. "Therefore, we should offer a reminder about the principle of Israeli withdrawal from the areas occupied since 1967 as included in the resolution, which is not included in all other political initiatives." Asked whether the Palestinian-Israeli war of attrition might lead to U.S. recognition of the PLO, Crown Prince Hassan said that recent events might lead to a new international awakening; but that despite the statement made by U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger on the question of the use of American-made arms by Israel, U.S. positions will remain set until the United States recognises the PLO, the Palestinian reality and the fact that the Palestinian problem is the top security problem in the Middle East.

## Sadat urges U.S. to develop allies in Third World

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (R) — President Sadat today urged the United States to adopt a twin-policy of supporting liberation movements everywhere and arming its Third World friends in order to deter Soviet intervention abroad. In a speech prepared for delivery to the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sadat singled out the Namibian (South West African) independence movement and the Palestinians as groups worthy of U.S. backing. The Reagan administration has tended to view Third World developments in an East-West context and has condemned most

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## Relent in white supremacist rule or face siege similar to Lebanon, opposition leader warns Pretoria

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7 (R) — South African opposition leader Frederik van Sly Slabbert said today the country would face a state of siege similar to that in Lebanon if it continued to practise white supremacy. Dr. Slabbert was addressing parliament at the end of a five-day debate of a motion against the government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha. He said the policy of white supremacy and that of restricting the flow of blacks to urban centres in order to promote a concentration of urban states would prove disastrous.

## French nationals prevented from leaving Tehran Extradite Bani-Sadr or else, Iran leader warns Mitterrand

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (Agencies) — A prominent Iranian religious leader today threatened Iran would do to France what it did to the United States if fugitive ex-president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was not extradited, Tehran Radio reported. A first group of 62 French people equipped with exit visas were prevented from boarding an Air France jetliner at Tehran's Mehrabad airport on Thursday. There were fears in Tehran and abroad the Iranians would attempt to storm the almost deserted French embassy in Tehran after the Friday prayers at Tehran University, where Majlis Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani delivered the sermon. But by early afternoon no demonstrations formed up in front of the embassy premises, observers said. Meanwhile, Tehran Radio said revolutionary guards seized three suitcases full of explosives in Tehran's western railway terminal. Three men were arrested but three others escaped. They were planning to blow up the station, the radio said. Ayatollah Meshkini's threat coincided with a statement by French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson that France and Iran have reached agreement that will allow French nationals wishing to leave Iran to do so next week. In a television interview in Paris, Mr. Cheysson said there was no reason to doubt what has been promised. He did not elaborate, but an external affairs ministry spokesman said 116 of the 144 French citizens in Iran had asked to be repatriated. Sources in Tehran reached by telephone from Beirut said many of the French nationals have gone to stay in the French embassy pending their evacuation. The sources, who said they spoke to servants at the homes of French diplomats, declined to be named. The switchboard at the French embassy in Tehran declined to make any comment on the status of the French nationals in Iran. The Iranian foreign ministry spokesman said yesterday arrangements were being made to fly the first batch of French evacuees aboard an Iran-Air jetliner Monday. Reports from Paris said the new agreement provides for the French nationals to leave on regular Iran-Air flights Monday and Wednesday. One on-the-scene observer said by telephone only two ordinary policemen guarded the three-storey embassy building at downtown Tehran's "France Street" and that the French flag has been removed from the staff. "All doors and windows at the building are shuttered and the street in front of the embassy is totally deserted. No one moves on it," said the observer, who declined to be identified. Another source reached by telephone said he got through to the embassy switchboard on a local extension and was told by an English-speaking man there were 140 French nationals staying at the embassy at present. They all plan to leave next week, he said without revealing his identity.

## Attacks in Beirut

Meanwhile, in Beirut, bombs exploded last night outside two French banks and an Air France office. A man with an Iranian accent telephoned Beirut newspapers to claim responsibility. He threatened attacks on French interests around the world unless Paris handed over Mr. Bani-Sadr to Iranian authorities. An Iranian bank in West Beirut was damaged by a bomb this afternoon, but no one claimed responsibility.

## Begin cabinet to lose membership in Knesset

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to introduce a new law under which Israeli cabinet ministers will no longer be members of parliament, official sources said today. The idea is to let ministers spend more time at their desks instead of putting in long hours in the Knesset (parliament) to safeguard the new government's razor-thin majority. Earlier this week Mr. Begin signed a coalition pact with three religious parties which gave him the support of 61 members in the 120-seat Knesset. The proposed law will allow ministers to vacate their Knesset seats in favour of other party members. The constitution compels Mr. Begin and his two deputies to retain their parliamentary seats. The proposed new law will affect the 15 other ministers, the sources said.

## Fresh fighting reported in North Lebanese town

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (R) — Fresh fighting broke out in the North Lebanese town of Tripoli today, official sources said. It was the fourth day of heavy clashes involving rival factions in the city, who have used artillery, rockets and machineguns. The sources said relative calm returned to the Mediterranean port, some 70 kilometres north of Beirut, around midday following mediation efforts among the groups involved. "Security sources said about 25 people had been killed and more than 50 wounded in clashes which erupted on Tuesday. The command of the 30,000-strong Syrian peace-keeping force in Lebanon has sent extra troops, tanks and armoured vehicles to Tripoli. The centre of the clashes, the residential Tabaneh district, has been sealed off. Official sources said bursts of fire and sporadic artillery shelling could be heard from the district throughout the day.

## Generals face generals in 190th Bolivian coup

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 7 (R) — Generals faced generals in a battle for power in Bolivia today and a 6,000-man peasant army was officially reported to have joined the military feud. The military junta which declared it had replaced President Luis Garcia Meza, overthrown on Tuesday in Bolivia's 190th coup d'etat in 156 years, sent troops to the stronghold of two generals who refused to recognise its authority. Military sources said regiments loyal to the junta were on their way to the eastern province of Santa Cruz where ex-president Alberto Natusch Busch and ex-army chief of staff Lucio Anez Rivero were refusing to lay down their arms. State television carried an official announcement that 6,000 peasants were marching from the town of Cochabamba to Santa Cruz in support of the three-man junta. Generals Natusch and Anez mounted the revolt that led to the overthrow of Gen. Garcia Meza. They have insisted the junta negotiate with them to decide who runs the country. In a speech to the nation last night, the senior member of the junta, air force commander Walter Bernal, said the armed forces were split into two factions. He called for unity to solve Bolivia's grave economic, political and social problems. Gen. Bernal made no mention of what was happening in Santa Cruz, 500 kilometres southeast of the capital. The situation in the rebel stronghold was unclear because all communications from La Paz were down.

### JORDAN TIMES

INSURANCE & SHIPPING SUPPLEMENT

THE JORDAN TIMES will very soon publish a special supplement on INSURANCE, SHIPPING and transport in Jordan. The supplement, which will be the first in the region, will serve as a long term guide in these fields. Advertisements and capsule profiles of companies will be accepted until Aug. 11, 1981.

For more details please call: (Nayef) Tel. 67171-4 from 1-4 p.m. on Sunday and Monday.

## U.S. air controllers' strike stalemated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (R) — The Reagan administration, which has fired 12,000 of the country's air traffic controllers for going on strike, said today there would be fewer flights in U.S. skies in coming months but airways would be safe. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said, "there's no question the skyways are safe, probably safer than they were." Strikers and others are predicting the intricate U.S. air safety network will soon collapse in chaos. "By next week, with one day of bad weather, I would say the system would pretty much collapse," well-known criminal lawyer and private pilot Lee Bailey said in a television interview. Mr. Bailey was legal adviser for the 1969 founding of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organisation (PATCO). PATCO leaders said supervisors and non-striking and military controllers cannot keep working overtime to operate control towers without affecting safety. Mr. Lewis said dismissed controllers, who are demanding more pay and benefits, would not be rehired "as long as the Reagan administration is in office."

## 'Death to Khomeini regime': Iran outpost in U.S. stormed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Agencies) — Dissident Iranians shouting "Death to the Khomeini regime" occupied Iran's only diplomatic outpost here today. At least 15 to 20 persons were arrested by city police. As those arrested were led off, they shouted, "Long live the people. Death to the Khomeini regime." Once they were out, city police officers moved in. Leaflets found lying on the ground read "Death to Khomeini regime. Long live freedom." Earlier, a man who identified himself as a member of the "People's Majority" called the Associated Press and said he and others of the group had occupied the offices of the Iranian interests section in the Algerian embassy. The interests section is maintained in lieu of a full-fledged embassy. The United States broke diplomatic relations with Tehran following the storming of the U.S. embassy there in November 1979, and ordered all but token diplomatic personnel out of the country in April 1980. Secret Service and FBI agents also were sent to the office building housing the Iranian mission, and traffic was diverted from the busy Wisconsin Avenue, where the facility is operated under the diplomatic umbrella of the embassy of Algeria. had been arrested and police were in control of the building. The section, which comes under the Algerian embassy but is in a different building, has handled U.S.-Iran affairs since the break in relations between the two countries over the seizure of the U.S. embassy and American hostages in Tehran in November 1979. Eyewitnesses reported that some of those involved in the seizure had been armed with automatic weapons. Some people in the crowd of onlookers held back by police barriers shouted sympathetic slogans as arrested persons were led away. A hospital spokesman said two unidentified men had been admitted to the emergency room and one was in critical condition with a gunshot wound. Cable News Network (CNN) Television, whose Washington office is next door to the Iranian interests section, said it had been given a pamphlet saying those who staged the takeover were members of the same group which briefly took over the statue of Liberty in New York harbour last month. In that incident, 15 Iranian students chained themselves to the crown of the statue. The group styles itself as the national resistance council and is opposed to Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

## World reacts cautiously

In related developments, foreign Air Traffic Controllers (ATCS) generally sympathised with their striking American colleagues, but a call by their international union to withhold clearance for planes to the United States met a patchy response today. The Geneva-based International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers' Association (IFATCA) asked its members to clear aircraft only to the last point outside U.S. borders. British controllers, who direct transatlantic traffic jointly with Iceland, will meet early next week to decide whether to support their American colleagues, locked in a bitter fight with the Reagan administration. British controllers also expressed extreme concern "about the safety of air traffic in the U.S.A." "We think it is a bloody dangerous situation in the U.S. at the moment," one union official commented. British Airways (BA), however, said, "we have no reason to doubt the standards of air traffic control coverage being given to us in the U.S." Air traffic controllers in Norway were giving clearance for American aircraft only as far as the Norwegian border, while Scandinavian Airlines had clearance to the U.S. border. Danish controllers said, however, the Norwegian gesture was without practical meaning as clearance for all European flights across the North Atlantic had to come from Britain or Iceland. French controllers said they supported the American controllers. They would not hinder flights to the United States but would warn pilots they faced hazards once outside European radar range.

## High hopes expressed for Yarmouk department of public health

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — Yarmouk University's new department of public health, to be opened in the 1981-82 academic year, will, it is hoped, provide extensive opportunities for specialisations and higher studies before its first class is graduated, Dr. Muwaffaq Haddadin, chairman of the pharmacology department at Yarmouk University, said today.

He also expressed the hope that the department would be able to increase its student body while still concentrating on the quality of the graduates.

Dr. Haddadin told a press conference that the graduates of the department will have vast opportunities for employment, whether in Jordan or in neighbouring Arab states, because of the dire need for trained specialists in this field. He said the department will be the first of its kind in the area, and consequently both the public and private sectors will compete to employ its graduates even before they complete their studies.

Dr. Haddadin said the cholera epidemic in Jordan and the area has given impetus to efforts to establish the public health department.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell Mazar is on display from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., at the University of Jordan museum.

\* Paintings of Orientalists and contemporary artists from Islamic countries, from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, will be on display at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

\* An exhibition of photographs to promote friendship among peoples, at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

## CAR FOR SALE

Volkswagen Passat S.

1974 model. New engine put in six months ago. Duty paid. Front wheel drive. Great on hills and curves. Economical to run and maintain. A car that won't let you down.

Contact Jenab Tutunji, tel.: 64979 from 7 to 9 p.m.

## Jazeera edges Wihdat 9-8

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (J.T.) — Jazeera captured the newly instituted knockout trophy of the Football Association this evening in a cliff-hanging final against Wihdat, last year's premier division champions.

After drawing in the regular time game 1-1, the two teams remained scoreless in the half-hour overtime and moved on to penalty kicks. A round of faultless scoring ensued, until on the eighth try Wihdat player Ghassan Jum'a missed the net, giving the game and the cup to Jazeera with a total score of 9-8.

Jazeera played only three games on its way to the top under the new championship system.

## Jordanian workers abroad top 300,000

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (J.T.) — The number of Jordanian workers employed abroad at the end of 1980 totalled some 305,400, including 261,500 workers in Arab countries and 43,900 in foreign countries, it has been reported.

Statistics published by the Ministry of Labour show that there are 140,000 Jordanian workers in Saudi Arabia, 75,000 in Kuwait, 19,000 in the United Arab Emirates, 7,250 in Qatar, 6,500 in Libya, 650 in Oman, 3,250 in Bahrain and 54,000 workers in other Arab countries.

The statistics also showed that there are 20,000 Jordanian workers in the United States, 1,500 in Britain, 300 in Switzerland, 400 in Belgium, 113,000 in West Germany, 700 in France, 500 in Canada and 300 in Australia.



New U.S. Ambassador Richard Viets (centre) is greeted on arrival in Amman Thursday by Deputy Chief of Mission David Zweifel (left) and a Foreign Ministry aide (Petra photo)

## Working women to discuss population issues at seminar beginning tomorrow

By Mohammad Ayish  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 7 — A four-day seminar on working women and population issues in Jordan is due to open at the Amman Chamber of Industry on Sunday, with the participation of 50 women workers from both the public and the private sectors.

According to Ministry of Labour officials, the seminar will aim at developing population concepts among working women in Jordan. It also aims at restudying the population situation in Jordan after the 1979 census, which

showed that population growth in the country is one of the highest in the world: 3.8 per cent a year.

Participants will also discuss the role of the working woman in development, as well as her problems and means of solving them. Furthermore, they will study the consequences of population growth in terms of health, nutrition, education and birth control.

"This seminar is originally designed for women from the private sector who are subject to the Jordan labour law, but women workers from the government sector have been allowed to take part, in the hope that they will benefit from its discussions," said Mr. Hani Khader, director of the labour education department and population education project at the Ministry of Labour. The seminar is coorganised jointly by the Ministry of Labour, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

During the four-day gathering, participants will hear lectures on such topics as concept and goals of population education, contemporary concerns over population issues, the role of working women in development, the population situation in Jordan, population strategy in the Arab World, the gains of the Jordanian woman and her ambitions, family organisation in Islam, problems of work-

ing women in Jordan and the status of women in Jordanian legislation.

Speakers at the seminar will be from the Ministry of Labour, the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Social Development, the female teachers' training centre, Alia the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Amman Chamber of Industry, the general federation of labour unions and the Social Security Corporation.

Other participants include business firms and factories, commercial banks, private hospitals, hotels, charitable societies and labour unions.

"The seminar will work to realise the goals of the population education project for women who are included in the labour law," Mr. Khader said. He told the Jordan Times that the seminar focuses on working women because they are important in spreading enlightenment and education among other women in such a way that social prosperity can be attained for the family.

Asked if the population education programme would necessarily promote the use of birth control methods, Mr. Khader said this topic would be discussed at the seminar. But he said he thinks that the goal of population education is mainly to enlighten the public on the benefits of raising a family properly within the limits of available income.

## Training technology seminar begins today at AOAS

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — An Arab scientific seminar on the use of modern technology in administrative training will begin on Saturday at the headquarters of the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS). AOAS Director General Abdullah Al Zo'bi said the aim of the two-week meeting is to acquaint the participants with the use of modern audio-visual equipment and technology, in addition to processing samples of such materials and producing programmes in this field.

Dr. Zo'bi added that the par-

ticipants, and experts in the field, will discuss the major principles of communications theories, the theory of the communication technology, audio-visual reception and case studies in administrative sciences.

Twenty-four specialists from Jordan, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, Morocco, Libya, Bahrain, Oman, Syria, Qatar, Palestine, North Yemen and Tunisia will participate in the seminar.

Experts from Jordan, Iraq, Japan, Britain and Malaysia will offer their expertise, Dr. Zo'bi said.

## New U.S. envoy arrives

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (J.T.) — The newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Ambassador Richard N. Viets, arrived in Amman yesterday, Ambassador Viets succeeds Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes, who was chosen by Secretary of State Alexander Haig to become the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Ambassador Viets, who is a career foreign service officer, was the deputy chief of mission in Bucharest in 1974-77 and in Tel Aviv in 1977-79 before being chosen as the ambassador to Tanzania in 1979.

Before joining the government, Ambassador Viets worked with the Bank of America in Los Angeles in 1955 and with the Mobil International Oil Company in New York from 1960 to 1962. Ambassador Viets also served in the U.S. army from 1950 to 1952.

Ambassador Viets was born in Burlington, Vermont on Nov. 10, 1930. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Vermont in 1955. He is fluent in French and Romanian. Ambassador Viets is married and has three daughters.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### King cables UAE leader

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayyan congratulating him on the anniversary of the assumption of his constitutional powers. King Hussein wished Sheikh Zayed success in leading his fraternal country to progress and prosperity.

### Foreign Ministry aide sees envoys

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Amer Shammout received at his office separately yesterday the Iraqi ambassador in Amman and the Lebanese chargé d'affaires. During the meetings the envoys reviewed with Mr. Shammout bilateral relations between Jordan and their countries.

### 16 supply violators fined

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced 16 merchants to fines ranging from JD 60 to JD 200 for violating regulations of the Ministry of Supply. The military governor has approved the sentences.

### Call to Romanian study applicants

MA'AN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — The Education Department at Ma'an Governorate has requested students who have applied for study at Romanian universities at their own expense to report to the general conference hall in Ma'an tomorrow morning to complete their applications. Each student who fails to report will lose his right of nomination.

### Jordanian dies in Iraq

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (Petra) — The Foreign Ministry has received a cable from the Jordanian embassy in Baghdad notifying it that a Jordanian citizen Adnan Qasem Abdullah who carried a driving licence issued in Irbid on April 8, 1981, and was working at the Land Reclamation Department in Baghdad, has died.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 ..... Koran
- 5:45 ..... Cartoon
- 6:00 ..... Rainbow
- 6:30 ..... Battalstar Galactica
- 7:10 ..... Programme preview
- 7:25 ..... Local Programme
- 8:00 ..... News in Arabic
- 8:30 ..... Arabic series
- 9:30 ..... Local programme
- 10:15 ..... Feature film
- 11:00 ..... News in Arabic
- 11:30 ..... Cont. of the film

#### CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 ..... French Programme
- 7:00 ..... News in French
- 7:30 ..... News in Hebrew
- 8:30 ..... News in Arabic
- 9:10 ..... Comedy
- 9:30 ..... Documentary
- 9:30 ..... Varieties
- 10:00 ..... News in English

### RADIO JORDAN

#### 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 ..... Sign on
- 7:01 ..... Morning Show
- 7:30 ..... News Bulletin
- 7:40 ..... Morning Show
- 10:00 ..... News Summary
- 10:30 ..... Eternal Jerusalem
- 11:00 ..... Sign off
- 12:00 ..... News Headlines
- 12:05 ..... Pop Session
- 12:30 ..... News Summary
- 13:00 ..... Radiotheque
- 14:00 ..... News Bulletin
- 14:10 ..... Instrumentals
- 14:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea
- 15:00 ..... Concert Hour
- 16:00 ..... News Summary
- 16:03 ..... Instrumentals
- 16:30 ..... Old Favourites
- 17:00 ..... Melody Time
- 17:30 ..... In Concert
- 18:00 ..... News Summary
- 18:30 ..... Play of the Week
- 19:00 ..... News
- 19:30 ..... Top Twenty
- 20:30 ..... Morecombe and Wise Show
- 21:00 ..... Classical Music
- 22:00 ..... Close down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT

### 04:00 Newscast 04:30 Keynotes

- 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections
- 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain
- 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today
- 06:00 Newscast 06:30 The Madrigal 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Portraits of our Time 08:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The Story Behind the Song 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newscast 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary; Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 Lady Chatterley's Lover 19:00 Country Style 19:15 Radio Theatre: The Detectives 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Goods Books 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Opera Gallery 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Brain of Britain

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT  
03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour. 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English; news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

### AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:  
7:40 ..... Cairo (EA)

8:55	..... Aqaba
9:30	..... Cairo
9:40	..... Jeddah
9:45	..... Kuwait
9:45	..... Karachi, Dubai
9:50	..... Doha, Bahrain
10:00	..... Dhahran
10:10	..... Beirut
11:05	..... Riyadh (SV)
11:40	..... Cairo (EA)
15:35	..... Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	..... Cairo
17:15	..... Chicago, N. York, Vienna (SK)
17:25	..... Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:40	..... London (BA)
18:00	..... London
18:30	..... Cairo
18:45	..... Paris, Beirut (AF)
19:05	..... Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:10	..... Cairo (EA)
19:50	..... Frankfurt
20:00	..... Beirut (MEA)
23:40	..... Cairo (EA)
24:00	..... Baghdad
24:55	..... London (BA)
01:00	..... Cairo

### DEPARTURES:

4:30	..... Cairo
5:15	..... Frankfurt (LH)
6:30	..... Beirut
7:00	..... Aqaba
7:45	..... Paris (AF)
9:25	..... Beirut (MEA)
10:00	..... Frankfurt
10:20	..... Madrid
11:20	..... Tripoli, Tunis
11:30	..... Cairo
11:45	..... Geneva, Brussels
12:00	..... London
12:05	..... Cairo
12:05	..... Riyadh (SV)
12:30	..... Paris
12:30	..... Athens, Zurich (SR)
12:40	..... Cairo (EA)
13:00	..... Cairo
16:30	..... Kuwait (KAC)
19:00	..... Kuwait
19:30	..... Jeddah
19:45	..... Baghdad
20:00	..... Cairo
20:15	..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30	..... Cairo (EA)
01:00	..... Cairo
02:30	..... Rawalpindi (BA)

### EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:  
Amman:  
Naif Al Kadraha ..... 56120/66631  
Hashim Sa'id Mahmoud ..... (-)

### Zargha:

Tariq Al Hajawi ..... 85448/86234

### Irbid:

Hani Kurman ..... (-)

### PHARMACIES:

Amman:  
Al Salam ..... 36730  
Al Duwar Al Kamis ..... 41112  
Al Wahdat ..... (-)  
Al Asimah ..... 37055

### Zargha:

Palestine ..... (-)

### Irbid:

Al Razi ..... 2081

### TAXIS:

Taxis ..... 44660  
Al Neil ..... 44433  
Tariq ..... 23024  
Shmeisani ..... 65294  
Asem ..... 66503

### CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre ..... 41520
- British Council ..... 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre ..... 37009
- Goethe Institute ..... 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44283
- Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777
- Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195
- Husseini Youth City ..... 67181
- Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793
- Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also

mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed a Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	98.6/99.1
Lebanese pound	75.4/76.2
Syrian pound	56.1/57.2
Iraqi dinar	1186.5/1195
Kuwaiti dinar	391.3/395.6
Egyptian pound	92.9/93.5
Qatari riyal	92.2/92.8
UAE dirham	973.6/982
Omani riyal	341/343
U.S. dollar	617.2/620.9
W. German mark	136.1/136.9
Swiss franc	156.6/157.5
Italian lire	27.4/27.6
(for every 100)	57.3/57.6
French franc	122.6/123.2
Dutch guilder	64.2/64.6
Swedish crown	83.2/83.7
Belgium franc	140.4/141.2
Japanese yen	(for every 100)

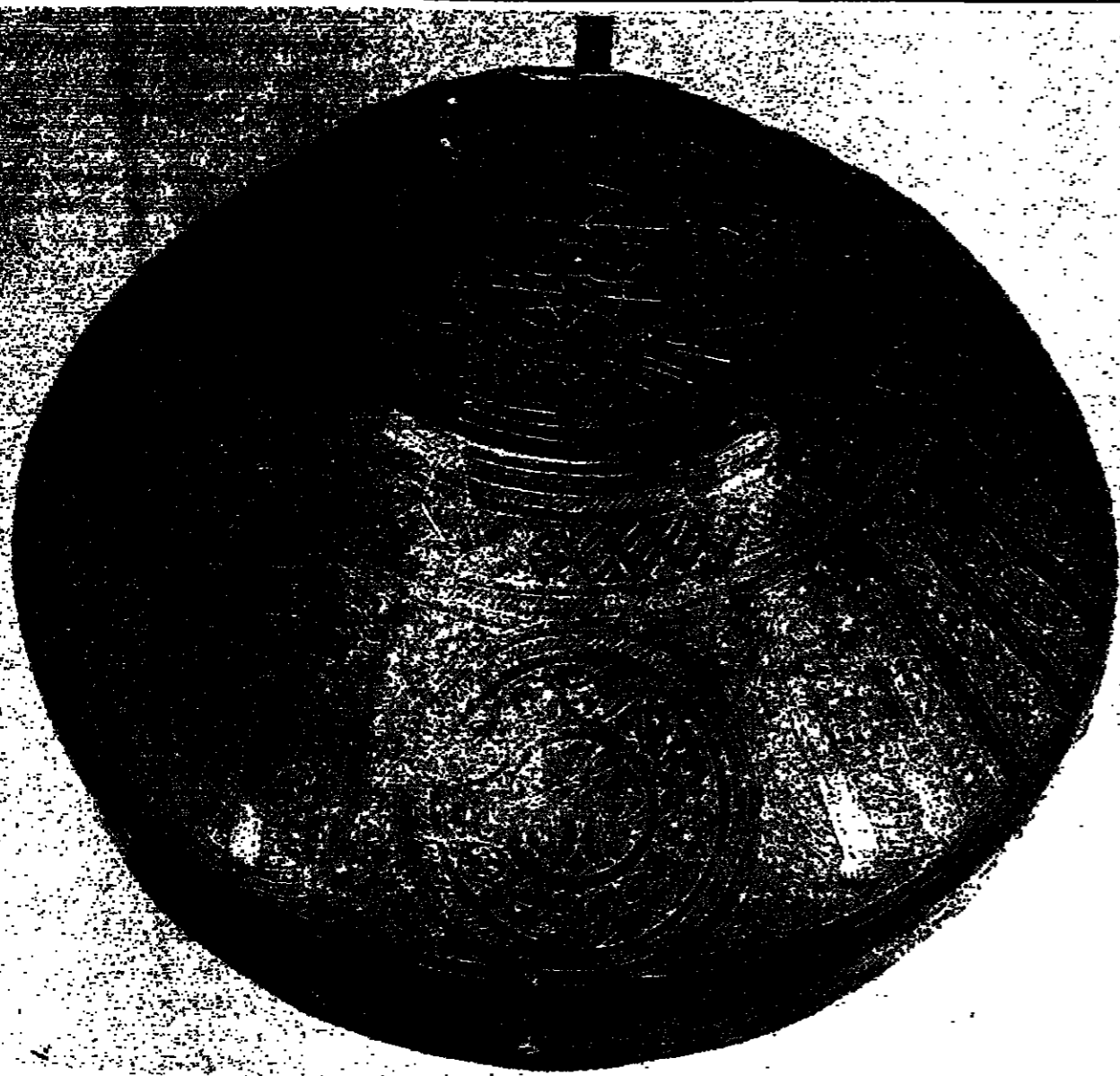
## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	92205/92206
Jordan Television	75111
Radio Jordan	74111
Fire department	199
Fire headquarters	22800
Cablegram or telegram	18
Telephones:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	10
Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
Telephone maintenance and repair service	11

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	40	20
Eggplant	100	70
Potatoes (imported)	120	80
Marrow (small)	90	60
Marrow (large)	50	30
Cucumber (small)	90	60
Cucumber (large)	50	30
Fava beans	60	30
Okra (Green)	110	80
Okra (Red)	110	80
Mulonkhiyah	50	30
Hot Green Pepper	120	80
Cabbage	100	80
Onions (dry)	120	80
Garlic	500	400
Carrots	130	90
Potatoes (local)	120	80
Grape leaves	260	200
Bananas	260	200
Apples (African, Japanese)	410	360
Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	430	380
Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	390	360
Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Apples (Starken)	200	150
Melons	120	80
Water Melons	70	50
Phums (Red)	150	110
Phums (Yellow)	170	130
Apricots	150	100
Cherries	300	280
Lemons	400	300
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	120	100
Oranges (Waxed)	170	120
Grapefruit	160	100
PRAYER TIMES		
Fajr	3:14	
Sunrise	4:53	
Dhuhr	11:45	
Asr	3:26	
Maghreb	6:37	
Isha	8:01	





Military drum intricately inlaid with silver



Underglaze painted bowl in geometric 'arabesques'

By Steve Ross  
Special to the Jordan Times

WASHINGTON — The geometric floral motifs, intricate calligraphy and rich colours of Mamluk design stemming from the tradition of Islam are still parts of the artistic environment in Jordan and other parts of the Middle East. They are less so in the industrialized West — but an exhibition just opening in the United States celebrates this art, and should make clear to Americans the depth and extent of Mamluk contribution to world art.

During a period which in the West was the Italian Renaissance, the discovery of America and the beginning of the Reformation, the East was experiencing a heyday of its own under Mamluk sultans.

Mamluks, enslaved bodyguards of the Ayyubid rulers of Egypt, seized power in A.D. 1250 and ruled for nearly three centuries, stretching from southern Egypt to Upper Egypt and Jordan, the Mamluk sultans captured Jerusalem, defeated the Crusaders and fought off the Mongol invaders. But their rule in the Islamic World was distinguished by intense rivalries among the sultans for supreme power, and the never-ending competition for patronage being one

mode in which rulers competed — and Cairo, the political capital, became an artistic one as well.

The exhibition which portrays the splendour of this period opened on May 15 in a grand event at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History, attended by Jordanian Ambassador to the U.S. Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, the parents of Her Majesty Queen Noor and other Arab and international notables. On display until July 19 in Washington, under the title "The Renaissance of Islam: Art of the Mamluks", were 128 artefacts drawn from museums and private collections in the U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Egypt and Syria.

An exhibition hall at the Natural History Museum has been transformed into a shimmering showplace of what a companion booklet to the exhibition calls "the culmination of a creative genius in which indigenous traditions found ultimate expression." Mamluk artists, employing a rich decorative vocabulary, combined figural motifs, Arabic calligraphy, intricate geometric patterns and floral "arabesques". Synthesising techniques and themes developed in the past and adopting motifs from other traditions, they created an art unique to their world and representative of their society — and the success of this creative synthesis is everywhere visible in the exhibition.

Rich ceramics

The hall is dominated by ceramic

# The splendour of the Mamluks tours America

ceramics and glasswork. The pots are ordinary objects of daily use, but nonetheless exhibit fine potting of harmonious proportions and beautiful decoration — underglaze painting being the most common technique. The bowls bear intricate floral, geometric and calligraphic designs, usually in rich tones of blue, turquoise and black. The glass pieces represent an artistic corpus famous for its extraordinary technical virtuosity. Mosque lamps are common, but

there are also bottles, jugs, glasses and perfume sprinklers. Mamluk glassworkers, although competent in various techniques revived from antiquity, such as the trailing of glass threads, excelled in the production of enamelled and gilded glass. Decoration on these pieces is outlined in red and often set against spiralling floral scrolls. Epigraphic blazons of the sultans, and emblems of the offices of the amirs, are also seen. Perhaps the most striking

exhibits are the examples of metalwork and manuscripts. Mamluk metalworkers devoted much effort to military equipment — armour, helmets and weapons, as well as cymbals, drums and trumpets for the army band. One piece, a brass drum inlaid with silver, is breathtaking in the intricate delicacy of its tracings. Sultans and amirs also ordered inlaid metal objects as gifts to religious institutions — candlesticks, chandeliers and keys for

special purposes. On display is a massive bronze key inlaid with calligraphy, donated to the Kaaba in Mecca by Sultan Shaban II in A.D. 1363/64. A wooden box plated with inlaid brass was used to store illuminated copies of the Koran. Ewers, basins, pen boxes and other objects were made for personal use.

Sumptuous Korans

Production of illuminated Koran manuscripts under the

Mamluks was prolific. Sumptuous copies were commissioned for donation to religious establishments, and master calligraphers devoted themselves to producing splendid single, double or 30-volume sets using a variety of scripts — for example Kufic for chapter headings, with *muhawraq* for text. The intricacy and detail of the border designs around the few lines of text on each page is incredible.

Also popular during the Mamluk period were secular illustrated texts on such subjects as botany, zoology and horsemanship. Pages from these books are more simply illustrated, with primitivistic depictions of animals and human beings (the former are drawn with more naturalism and attention to anatomical detail).

There are examples of pages from the popular *furusiyya* or manuals of war, and some amusing pages in the display come from the *Automata* of Al Jazari (around A.D. 1315): a book of mechanical clocks and toys.

Textiles were another medium in which Mamluk artists excelled, producing beautiful woven and embroidered garments and rugs. The Mamluks both profited from the Asia-Europe trade in silk and other luxury items, and exported their own textile pieces, highly prized in Europe as ecclesiastical and royal garments. One 14th-century silk piece on display was reportedly used as a mantle for a figure of the Virgin in a church in Valencia, Spain.

Mamluk rugs, woven in jewel-

like tones of red, green and blue, use geometric units often incorporating floral motifs for an effect similar to that found in other Mamluk arts.

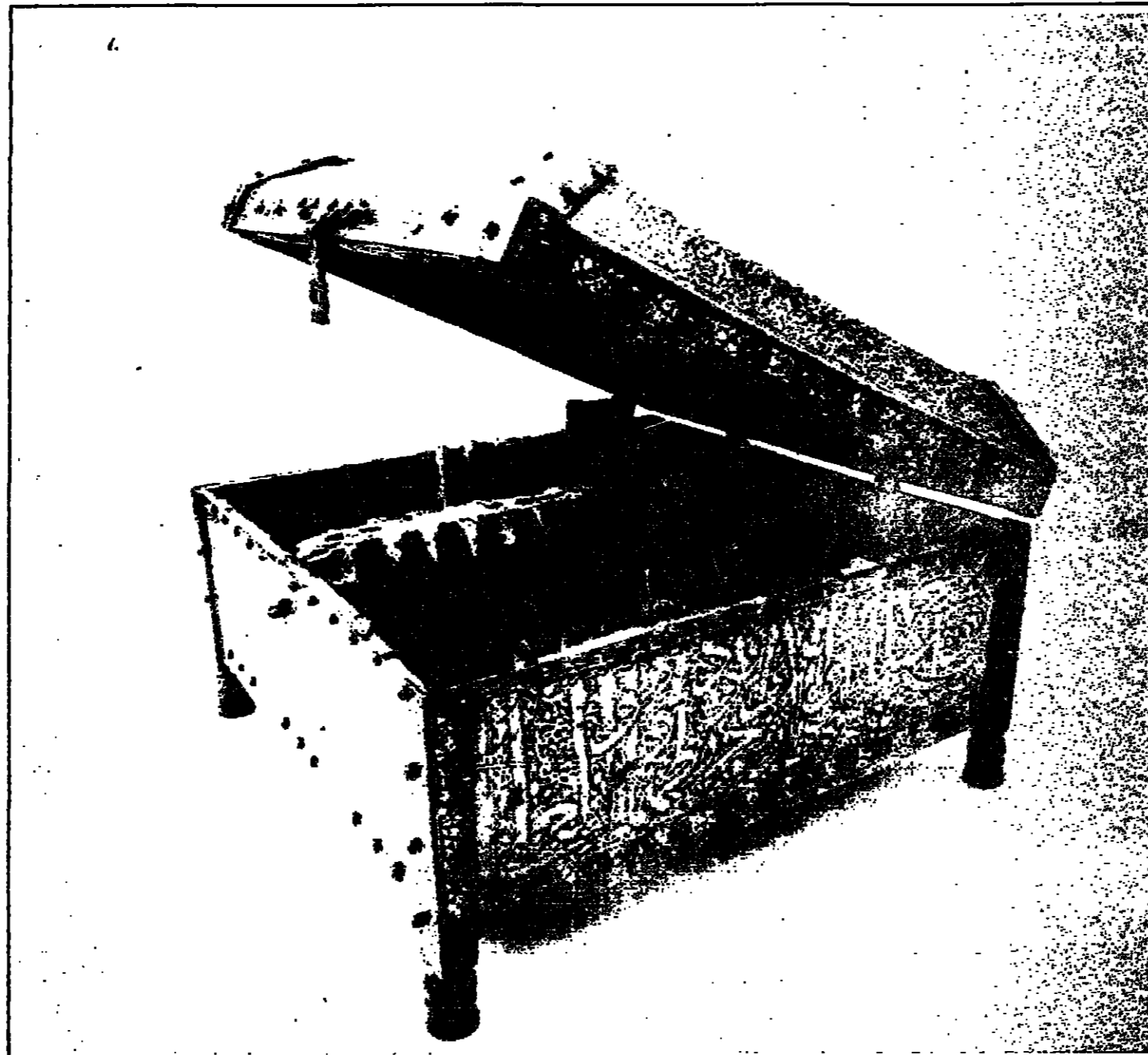
The architecture of the period is characterised by the technical virtuosity of the Mamluk craftsmen in the use of stone and the construction of superbly decorated interiors glittering with marble panels, inlaid woodwork and carved and painted stucco. Architecture is represented in the exhibition by several photographic panels of still-standing monuments in Cairo.

The exhibition, sponsored by United Technologies Corporation, an American conglomerate, will travel to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts in August. From there it will over the next two years visit New York, Cincinnati, Detroit, Phoenix, Arizona and Hartford Connecticut.

The exhibition's curator, Dr. Esin Atil of the Smithsonian's Freer Gallery of Art, asked about the possibility of further travel, pointed to probable difficulties with the 19 museums contributing to the show. There are "very strict regulations" about security, she said, and any museum, particularly one outside the United States, would have to renegotiate the loan arrangements with all parties involved before putting on the show. "Some countries have expressed interest but were warned of the difficulties involved," Dr. Atil told the Jordan Times.



Blown glass sprinkler



Sumptuously decorated box made to hold a 30-volume Koran (Photos courtesy Smithsonian Institution Travelling Exhibition Service)



Pierced goblet, whose glaze allows light into the interior

### Ignoring the logic of history

By Nafez Nazzal

"I, Menachem Begin, the son of Ze'ev and Hasia Begin, do solemnly swear that as long as I serve the nation as prime minister, we will not leave any part of Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights."

The Israeli voter has elected nine governments over the past 35 years but none of them has secured for him the stability for which he yearns. The Israelis have come out of one war only to prepare for another, and between their wars they live with worry at the thought of the next. The reason is clear: Israel's governments — and the next will be no exception — have totally ignored the logic of history and the basis of peace and justice. And Israel's next prime minister will no more fulfill his commitments to the Jewish people than his predecessors unless he accepts the facts of history and the laws of peace and justice.

But it looks as if once again Menachem Begin will lead the next government and that he will proceed with all speed to implement his policy for the West Bank, which, sooner or later, will lead to full Israeli annexation. This is Likud's ultimate aim — the complete control of the "Land of Israel". And what is the "Land of Israel"? For Begin its borders were fixed after the first world war when the mandate for Palestine was given to Great Britain. These were the borders which appeared in the emblem of Begin's Irgun movement and later of his Herut party: they take in the whole of the West Bank and Gaza.

Annexation, of course, is a vulgar word, and Begin's administration eschews vulgarity. Nonetheless, it is hard to see any alternative. The Israelis remain totally opposed to a Palestinian state and the Palestinians are opposed to any form of autonomy. And Israel's relentless incorporation of the West Bank and Gaza into the economic and administrative body politic of Israel has reached the point of no return.

Consider the following. Of the approximately 5.5 million dunums of West Bank land, nearly 1.5 million are under Israeli control, either because the Israelis claim it is "state domain land" which is not legally registered as belonging to individuals or because it is within 150 metres of a key road or is close to an Israeli security area. In 1979, \$30m worth of Israeli goods were sold in the occupied territories — more than Israel's exports to France.

Over 50 per cent of the West Bank and Gaza workforce is employed in Israel, and their earnings amount to 30 per cent of the gross national product of these territories. The Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are now divided into five regional councils, and the settlers now have their own Jewish law courts. Nor can it be forgotten that a recent opinion poll showed that 73.7 per cent of Israelis were in favour of continued Israeli settlements in at least part of the West Bank. Finally, the West Bank water system, its communications and road networks, its tourist industry and its banking system are all now under Israeli control.

During the television election debate between Begin and the Labour party leader, Shimon Peres, there was a significant exchange when Peres predicted dire consequences if Israel annexed the West Bank and Gaza along with the hostile Arab population. "If Herut and Begin annex these 1.3 million Arabs it will not be a Jewish state any more, but a bizonal state, a Palestine. It will be the end of the Zionist enterprise," Begin quickly retorted: "At least say 'God forbid' when you say that. What is the matter with you? Zionism will live for ever. Israel will live for ever." He went on to promise that he would put more settlements on the West Bank.

In the light of what Begin has done and said over the past four years there is a common belief among the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza that under a new Begin government there will be simply no hope of self-determination or any other form of Arab rule. They also believe that with a slender majority of perhaps only two votes in the Knesset Begin will begin at once to prepare for the next election by raising tension and fostering extremism among the Israeli voters. This is something the Palestinians fear. Israeli settlers who used to steal planted Arab lands by night will be doing it openly soon.

Professor Nafez Nazzal teaches at Bir Zeik university on the West Bank.

From Middle East International

## BUSINESS HORIZON

### The new income tax law

By Fahed Fanek

THE DRAFT for the new income tax law was published as an invitation for public debate. The draft was met, as must be expected, with mixed responses.

On the favourable side, the new law gave more exemptions and reliefs to certain categories of taxpayers such as: increasing personal exemption to JD 400, wife to JD 200, each child with no limitation on number of children to JD 100, dependents JD 100 each for a maximum number of two and for each son or daughter one has studying at a university to JD 500.

50 per cent of salaries and wages of public sector employees and 25 per cent of private sector employees continued to be exempted over and above the personal and family allowances mentioned above.

The acceleration of tax rate was slowed down by spreading the brackets of income from JD 400 to JD 1000 or JD 2000 each. The maximum rate being 40 per cent instead of 50 per cent. Roughly speaking the above measures will result in cutting personal tax by half.

On the corporate tax, the new law was less generous. However, tax was reduced on industrial and manufacturing activities to 30 per cent, whereas the highest rate of 45 per cent was reserved for banks and financial institutions.

The law also accepted certain costs that were previously disputed, such as key money, amortisation of preliminary expenses and bad and doubtful debts. This means that the law is now closer to the accepted

accounting principles in defining net profit.

On the other hand, the new law expanded areas of taxable incomes which were either doubtful or not subject to tax, such as: profits of a non-recurring transaction, interest on banks deposits received from abroad, key money received, capital profits of real estate in excess of 10 per cent per annum, export profits and finally any other income whatsoever if not specifically exempted by the law.

Foreign airlines selling tickets or air waybills in Jordan are now liable to income tax. The lawmaker, however, realised that airlines do not normally make profits, and when they do, it is very difficult to allocate to countries. Accord-

ingly tax was made a percentage of the sales. Same principle will be applied to sea freight collected by agents of shipping companies in Jordan.

The law was rather harsh in dealing with public accountants and imposed very heavy punishments in case of their failure to comply with the provisions of the income tax law by assisting their customers in illegally averting tax. The director general of the Income Tax Department has the right to disqualify any public accountant in case of alleged malpractices.

The draft of income tax law was definitely a long awaited step forward. The controversy which it has created was normal. It is hoped that the new law will be issued soon.

## Yahoooo, Ron

WE ARE impressed by the resolve of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in firing the thousands of air traffic controllers who have gone on strike despite the illegality of such a move because of their status as U.S. federal government employees. Mr. Reagan's commitment to the letter and spirit of the law is exemplary. He is a fine example for all Americans and, indeed, for all people throughout the world for whom the law means something, for whom a human commitment to civilised rules of conduct is backed by the willingness of responsible authorities to invoke powers of punishment when the law is ignored.

We think Mr. Reagan has done a fine job in handling the air traffic controllers. He has demonstrated once again that he is a man of action, a man for whom the law carries moral and legal weight. He has taken this opportunity to remind Americans and America's friends throughout the world that when the president of the United States is confronted by a flagrant violation of the law of the land, he is prepared to vigorously affirm the supremacy of law over the lawless instincts of selfish interest groups within society.

He has affirmed in a stunning manner that no person or group is above the law of the United States of America. He has reminded us all that a society's material and moral interests are best preserved by a total, dynamic commitment to that society's laws. We are impressed. We tip our hat to Ronald Reagan, the man who upheld the law.

Now, about those F-16 deliveries to Israel, and that study of whether Israel's bombings in Lebanon and Iraq had violated American laws on the terms of supplying American arms to Israel....? Go get 'em, Ron.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y In his reply to President Anwar Sadat's demand to have representatives of the Palestinian people participate in the settlement talks in the Middle East, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig affirmed that Washington will not change its known positions in this connection.

As for Menachem Begin, he replied to Sadat by threatening to stop the autonomy talks if the Egyptian president insists on his position. Mr. Begin said the participation of the Palestinians in the negotiations would mean that there would be no negotiations at all. If we add to these two factors the affirmation by Alexander Haig that the broadlines of American policy on the Middle East are in the process of being defined during the Egyptian President's visit to Washington, and that these broadlines will be crystallised for good during Mr. Begin's forthcoming visit to the United States, we can say again that the U.S. administration does not view the current dispute in the Middle East except through the Camp David agreements. This means that the administration of President Reagan is absolutely convinced that Tel Aviv and Cairo are the two capable factors to affect events in the area.

This confirms the Arab conviction that the Camp David agreements are not really a framework for peace or an attempt to achieve peace but are a mere political and military strategy aimed at isolating the Egyptian weight from the arena of confrontation, at dismembering Arab strength and at foiling every serious attempt to achieve the just and comprehensive peace which the area's peoples aspire to.

It becomes crystal clear then that Washington under the Reagan administration is the same Washington which was under the Carter administration — captive to its own futile policy.

This raises the question: What can Washington offer the Arab leaders whom it has invited while it is closing in their way, and in the way of the forces capable of making the real peace, all the doors of dialogue and the doors of peace?

AL DUSTOUR: In frankness and truthfulness we tell U.S. President Ronald Reagan that we do not trust the intentions of his administration towards the Arabs in general and the Palestinian people in particular. We also doubt what he says that his country is eager to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East.

In the same frankness and truthfulness, we also tell him that his statement that his country will assume a significant role in seeking a fair peace in the area is part of the spoiled goods which Washington has been exporting but can no longer find anyone to buy or believe in the whole Arab World.

How does President Reagan want us to trust his intentions and believe that he is seeking a just peace while he is the only U.S. president who said that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab areas are legitimate?

How does Reagan want us to deceive ourselves and believe him while he is still viewing the Palestine issue as an issue of refugees and not as a political issue? Is not this outlook which is contrary to reality and an extension of the Zionist concepts, is the same as that which denies the presence of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights in their homeland and their right to self-determination?

And what is that significant role which the United States can perform to establish peace while it is fully biased in Israel's favour and regards it as a strategic ally and consequently a partner in all the acts of aggression which Israel has committed against the Palestinian and Arab people?

What kind of peace Mr. Reagan seeks to achieve, as long as he ignores the existence of the Palestinian people and deal with Israel behind the Palestinians' back to determine their future without the participation of the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — the PLO?

And who can believe that the United States is seeking peace while important American decisions on the Middle East cannot be made without the approval of Israel or its sympathisers in the various administrations and Congress?

# Democracy: An art that needs technology

Poland's recent Communist Party congress tested the limits of democracy within a one-party state. Roger Boyes asks how far other East Bloc countries will be willing or able to permit a similar trend.

WARSAW: According to the unwritten rules of communist party congresses, delegates are supposed to behave themselves, stay awake, take notes during the major speeches and, at the appropriate times, shower loud hosannas on the leadership. It is an undemanding role.

In Poland last month the rules were bent and even disregarded altogether. Delegates shouted from the floor, much as if they were back home in the regional shipyard committees: "Nonsense," some of them yelled. "You've skipped a few paragraphs," or "What is this motion supposed to mean?" The party leaders looked tired, like parents after a particularly wearing Sunday outing.

For the first time, delegates were elected by secret ballot in real contests against real competition. It was not really clear what this would mean until the first day of the Congress, when suddenly the delegates began to rip up all the normal schedules. Then, on the Friday night, came the ultimate democratic revolt: a

secret ballot for the Central Committee effectively swept out all but four members of the ruling Politburo.

The word democracy, however, has to be used with a certain amount of caution. Poland remains in effect a one party state, its parliament lacks fundamental governing powers — these are vested, as in all East European states, in the Politburo and the Central Committee of the party — and some of the old habits of media control are taking a long time to die.

Non-communist journalists were excluded from the Congress hall. They were cooped up like experimental rabbits in a press centre to wait for approved doses of the democratic Congress to be transmitted by closed circuit television. During the reading of the Central Committee results, the volume disappeared from the television sets for several minutes, blocking out unauthorised information.

Polish journalists have learned to live with this news management for some time. "As usual," said one, "we are watching history without sound."

Still, consider the democratic innovations both in the running of the Congress and in the evolving attitude to society. Apart from an important vote on procedures, secret balloting was held throughout the Congress — that is, for a number of Party bodies, for the Central Committee and then after the Central Committee had drawn up a list of candidates, for the First Secretary.

All this is new for a Communist Party Congress — and it breeds some of the techniques that have come to be associated more with U.S. party conventions. Sectional lobbying for political advantage was especially acute, with the hard line Katowice Forum active on the floor and behind the scenes.

As in Western conventions, too, rhetorical skill began to play a role. In most Communist Party congresses, speeches rambling in form and structure can last for three hours or more. In the Warsaw "reform" congress, the most applause came for a passionate speech from the liberal reformer, Mr. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the vice premier. As a result, he won a great many more votes than other leading liberal reformers, including Mr. Tadeusz Fabiuch, the Gdansk first secretary, who failed

to win a seat on the Central Committee.

The most noticeable difference between the Warsaw congress and other such party gatherings in the communist world was the spirit of resistance against manipulation by the party leaders.

A deep suspicion of the leadership even extended to the possible manipulation of the vote counting: delegates insisted that the counting should be done by abacus rather than by the computer of Poland's Academy of Sciences. Not all the delegates were 'happy at the resulting delays, which left much of Poland's crisis programme undiscussed. "It's not enough to learn the art of democracy," said one senior Gdansk delegate. "We must learn the technology as well."

The delegates' strength went beyond the power of the veto — they seemed to be genuinely in touch with the party at the grassroots level. Some delegates, for example, returned to their hotel at night after the final session and recorded their version of the day's proceedings. The tape was then flown home to be discussed by factory committees.

Is this system of representative delegates — now formally endorsed in the new party statutes truly effective, and could it be

exported to other East European countries? It is too early to pass definitive judgment on the depth of the democratisation in the Polish party, but some of the weaknesses of the present new system have already emerged.

Although the idea of changing the party statutes was to shift more influence to the rank and file, the net effect of the congress elections is to concentrate power in the hands of the four surviving Politburo members — Mr. Kania himself, Mr. Kazimierz Barcikowski, Mr. Stefan Olaszowski and Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier.

The eleven newcomers to the Politburo, many of whom are relatively inexperienced workers, all live outside Warsaw. That will probably mean that much day-to-day decision-making will devolve on the Central Committee Secretariat, whose members are permanently based in the capital. Effective power will therefore rest with the experienced party administrators at the top of the tree.

The question of whether Poland's democratic reforms can be exported is a particularly worrying one for the rest of the Soviet bloc which fears, naturally enough, the erosion of party influence.

It is difficult, though, to see how

many of the reforms could in practical terms be adopted by, for example, the Soviet Union itself. Its sheer size would make many of the reforms nearly impossible to implement. The changes in the Polish system, moreover, are direct response to a specific Polish crisis — some 300,000 members have left the party since the wave of strikes in August 1980, some of them presumably wooed away by the independence thought of the Solidarity workers' movement.

No other East European country has such a highly organised challenge to its party power as no other state has such a powerful church to legitimise that challenge.

This should not exempt the other East European communist parties from asking themselves some searching questions. Most crucially, how truly representative are they of workers' interests? The old architecture of party power devised in the Stalin era has been overturned by a new generation of workers, too young to remember the original reasons for making sacrifices and too independent to subordinate the ir ideas to the stilling principles of "democratic centralism".

From The Financial Times

# Declaring war on Jamaica's \$1 billion marijuana business

By Paget Defreitas

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has decided to crack down on the island's illegal billion-dollar marijuana business despite its key economic role.

Before his election victory last October, Mr. Seaga said that with violence, industrial unrest and scarce foreign exchange, the marijuana export money was keeping the Jamaican economy afloat.

But National Security Minister Winston Spaulding said last week the government was declaring war on the smugglers.

Mr. Spaulding has ordered security personnel on search-and-destroy missions, which government officials said were successful.

Jamaica's earnings from marijuana are several times higher than the combined earnings of all other agricultural exports, which last year stood at just over \$93.5 million.

They are also well ahead of the \$106 million derived from the tourist industry in 1980. Thousands of tons of the drug leave the country each year, mainly aboard light aircraft from the numerous illegal landing strips across the island.

The destination is, usually Florida, less than two hours flying time away.

Recently, United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) officials told a U.S. congressional committee that Jamaica had become the fastest growing supplier of marijuana to the United States, second only to Colombia.

The role of the illegal money in the economy was highlighted last year by a pre-election crisis which combined rampant violence and labour unrest with a drop in industrial output caused by a lack of foreign exchange to buy spare parts and raw materials.

Mr. Seaga, then leader of the opposition, said marijuana money was keeping the economy afloat. Withdraw that source and the country would go under, he said.

Soon after his election victory the prime minister said that, while he would not legitimise the sale of marijuana, neither could he prohibit it because "the extent of the sale is such that the security forces are not big enough to deal with it."

With the change in official policy, public debate has centred on the economic repercussions of a curb in the trade.

Dr. Carl Stone, a political scientist at the University of the West Indies and a newspaper columnist, wrote:

"The growers and the traders are expressing great anger, hostility and bitterness that the new government seems bent on fulfilling a deal with U.S. President Ronald Reagan to curb the ganja trade to the U.S."

Dr. Stone said if the United States wanted Jamaica to halt a lucrative business, it should provide funds commensurate with those which would be lost.

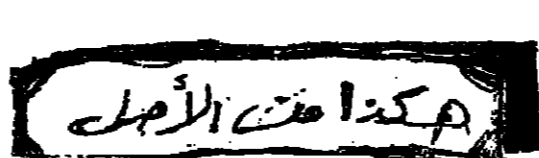
"If and when Reagan decides to do that, the government must find ways and means to channel those funds into agriculture and agro-industry in ways that can provide jobs and income in the rural areas."

Dr. Stone said Mr. Seaga appeared to have understood during last year's election campaign that the circulation of marijuana money had been an "important source of social stability."

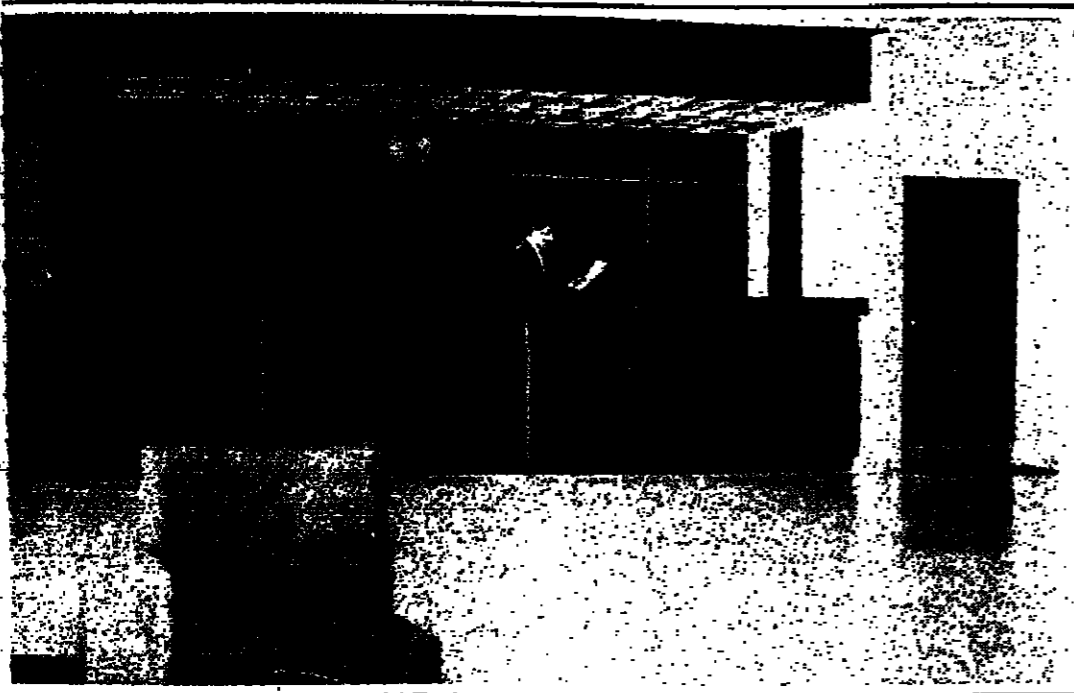
Fellow columnist Wilfong Perkins opposed Dr. Stone's stance. He wondered if economic benefits from the trade should be the main consideration.

If so, he wrote, similar dubious ways of earning foreign funds could be to turn the islands around Jamaica into brothels for foreigners and to hire out local gang men for fees payable in foreign exchange.

Reuter



مركز التدريب



Students of the Hotel Training College get practical experience at its 100-room training hotel.

# A college to meet needs of tourism

By Dina Matar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A new Hotel Training College which opened in Amman this year will fill the gap created by the shortage of trained hotel staff in Jordan, and throughout the Middle East.

The college was established to meet the tourism needs in Jordan and neighbouring countries, the college was converted into a regional training centre in June, and is now open to train people of diverse nationalities.

Jordan, the hotel industry in the last five years has had hoteliers to resort to the employment of foreign manpower to cope with the increase in the

number of hotel rooms and the larger number of tourists.

At the moment, surveys show that only 46 per cent of all hotel workers in Jordan are Jordanians. And the average ratio of hotel workers to hotel beds is presently 0.35 to one, while the international standard stands at 0.7 to one.

Surveys conducted by International Labour Organisation (ILO) experts in hotel training have shown that there is a shortage of skilled manpower. This is expected to become more acute with the hotel industry's continued growth.

But with the opening of the new training college in Amman, hopes are rising.

Now, tourists can look forward to the welcoming smile of a Jordanian hotel staff member, displaying Jordan's renowned hospitality.

The \$7 million college is situated off the Fifth Circle in Jabal Amman. The giant complex, occupying a 15,000-square-metre piece of land, defies comparison with any other modern edifice in the world. It comprises three blocks — a 100-bed training hotel which will be used commercially by August; a teaching and administrative block, and a students' dormitory block.

Two hundred and forty-seven students — three of them girls — are currently receiving free training at the college. On top of that

they are given a monthly allowance of JD 18 each, supplied by the Ministry of Education.

The college's director, Mr. Nazih Dabbas, commented: "We are still not satisfied with the participation of girls in this field. But the Jordanian girl is restricted by social traditions and customs."

The college's administrators, in an effort to attract more students, have been carrying on campaigns in schools, and the students' response, so far, has been satisfactory.

"The college's main objective is to train local manpower in hotel industry and management," Mr. Dabbas told the Jordan Times. In a country where natural resources are scarce, the human element is the most valuable asset, he added.

Hotels in Jordan have been trying to offer more to their clients, and they are now doing a good business — "But they are desperately in need of trained personnel," says Mr. Adnan Habboo, the ILO chief deputy advisor now working at the college. Mr. Habboo and Mr. Dabbas together pioneered in the launching of the college.

### Weak points

For years, the weak points in Jordan's tourism industry have been a lack of hotel space and a shortage of qualified personnel. While the problem of hotel space has been partially solved, in view of the increase in the number of hotel rooms, the problem of turning out trained personnel for the booming hotel industry is still there.

"The new college will eventually take care of our problems," Mr. Habboo said.

Since 1974, the relatively small Hotel Training Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh has tried to fill the gap. Over 500 graduates have completed the basic courses given there, and are now working in the field. A full 90 per cent of the centre's graduates have found work in Jordan, and the other 10 per cent have gone abroad for further training. Scholarships are given to outstanding students or employees in Switzerland, England, Austria, Ireland, Italy and

Spain. The new college, however, will conduct more comprehensive programmes. It will offer various types of courses, such as apprenticeship and other specialised courses for a study period of nine months.

A three-year traditional course has already started this year, and the students are enjoying a different class routine than their counterparts in other secondary schools in Jordan.

The routine and boredom that many students feel at school are unknown at the college, since the curriculum is flexible and offers a wide variety of subjects. The three-year course offers the students training in accommodation, kitchen, restaurant and bar services. This training runs side-by-side with the formal academic courses required by the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Dabbas said: "In 1983, when the first batch of students graduates, they will sit for two exams — the ordinary but slightly modified *tawjihi* exam, and another set by the college administrators."

The college will also conduct a two-year middle management course specialising either in

accommodation or food and beverage, and on-the-job informal training for day release workers and trainees from the industry itself.

The college has a projected capacity of 240 students, turning out 80 graduates every year in a three-year course cycle.

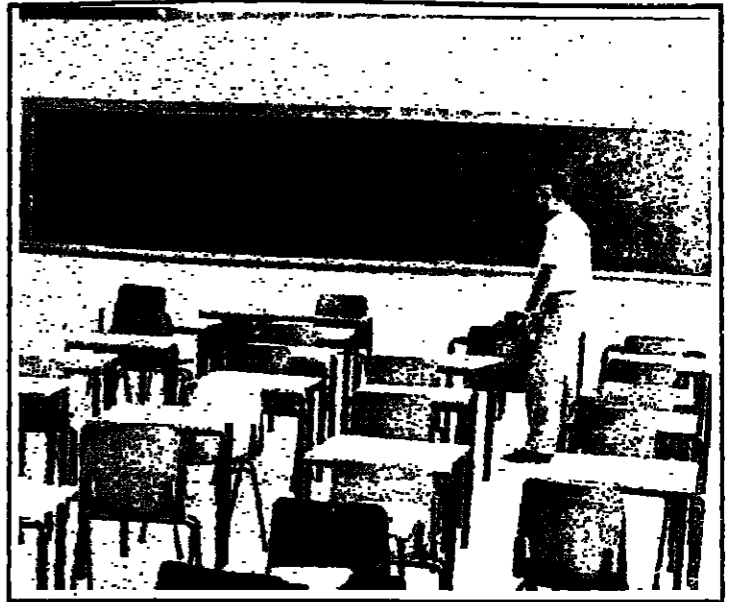
Facilities include a teaching block with fully-equipped classrooms and laboratories; an amphitheatre for seminars, and a special auditorium for audiovisual aids. There are also dining rooms and public areas, where the students can spend their free time.

### Training hotel

What sets the college apart, however, is the 100-room training hotel, which provides a unique opportunity for the trainees.

With its restaurant, coffee shop, bar, lounge, lobby, terrace, swimming pool, tennis court and telex services, the hotel offers the trainees a real chance to try themselves out. Its spectacular kitchens, with their model service and storage facilities, are expected to turn out not only gourmet dishes, but skilled chefs as well.

Mr. Habboo, who has been working in the hotel industry for



The teaching block has fully-equipped classrooms and laboratories.

over 15 years, said: "The hotel will be run as a commercial and a training centre, where students will be trained and supervised as well."

Mr. Dabbas and Mr. Habboo have ambitious plans for the future. "But we still have to study the market and know its needs,"

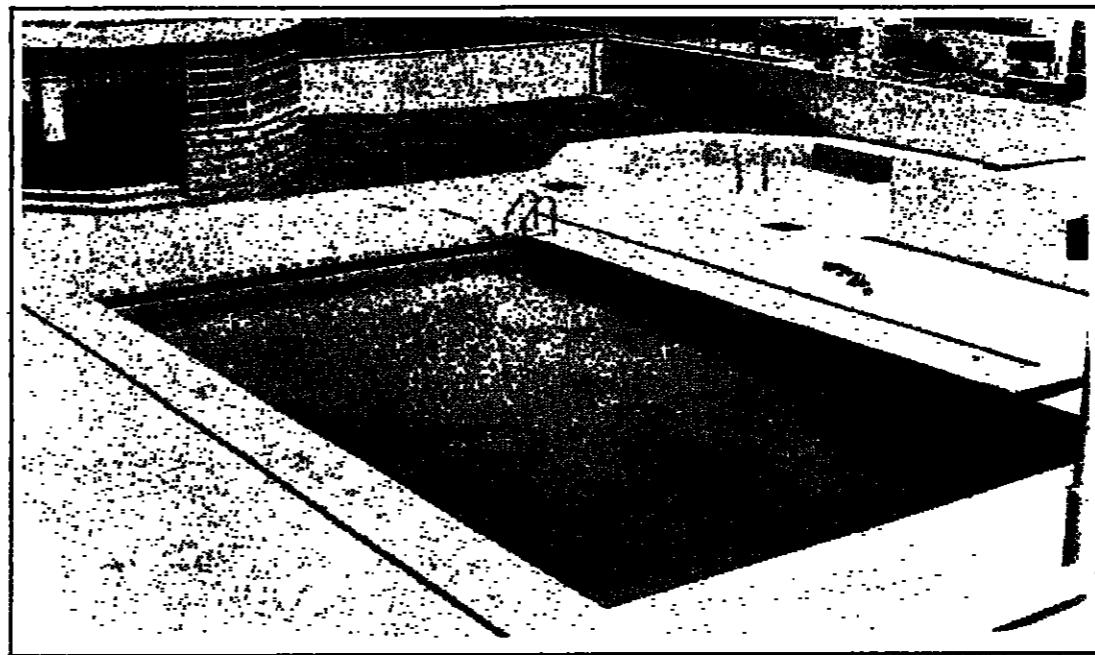
they say. Now, they have a plan to start a tourist guide course at the college, and in the future, they hope to set up a housewife gourmet course. "since we have been asked to do that by enthusiastic Jordanian females," Mr. Habboo said.

The college is the result of the combined efforts of five international and Jordanian bodies: the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) and the ILO.

The Hotel Training Centre has been operating under the auspices of the UNDP and ILO. The Hotel Training College will continue to receive financial and technical assistance from those two bodies until 1983.

"By that time, we hope we will be able to stand on our own feet," Mr. Dabbas said, "because by then, our first graduates will be working, *inshallah!*"

Mr. Habboo concluded, "It is hoped that the in-service training employees are now receiving at their work will fill the gap, and meet the demands of the hotel industry, until the time comes when we will have ample and efficient local hotel staff."



Swimming pool at the training hotel, to open commercially very soon. (Staff photos by Harout Baligean)

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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# ECONOMY

## Stavros Niarchos rides the shipbuilding slump

By Victor Walker

**ATHENS: It helps, when running a shipyard, if the founder and owner is Stavros Niarchos. Whenever there is a slack period, out goes a distress call, and an anxious watch on the horizon is soon rewarded with the welcome sight of a Niarchos tanker steaming in for repair.**

It helps, too, when the balance sheet is drawn up. Niarchos, an extremely wealthy man, did not press the panic button over losses of six or eight million dollars — the range reported by his Hellenic Shipyards at Skaramanga in 1978 and 1979 — or cry over a couple of years without dividends.

But the real secret at Hellenic, which has not been immune to the world shipbuilding recession, and the rise in Far Eastern competition, is the yard's unusual labour relations record: 21 years of operation and not one hour lost as a result of an industrial dispute.

The yard is perhaps fortunate in that its 6,000 employees, manual and clerical, are represented by a single, exclusive trade union: apart from making negotiating easier, it rules out inter-union jockeying.

The Union of Workers and

Employees of Hellenic Shipyards collects monthly dues of five drachmas from each of its 3,800 members. That, and the proceeds from sports and social events, gives it an annual income of between Drs 400,000 and 450,000 (about \$7,000). In the normal run of trade union activities, that would be the strike fund: at Hellenic, it all goes on extra assistance to sick, injured and retired members.

Dimitri Rentoumis, now in his fourth year as union chairman, says he cannot think of a situation in which his seven-member council would call a strike. Problems of trade unionism "outside the gates" stay there, he says, adding that there is nothing that cannot be solved through direct negotiation with the management.

Hellenic last year turned in a net profit of \$2.7 million on a tur-

nover of \$130 million. In 1976 and 1977 it made net profits of \$13 million and \$11.4 million respectively, then plunged into the red with losses of \$6.4 million in 1978 and \$8 million in 1979.

Even in the bad years, there were no layoffs. Costis Dracopoulos, the chairman, says that was because of the yard's basically sound financial position — net reserves stand at \$99 million. But it was, above all, he says, a policy decision; the no-strike record is matched by the no-layoff record with reciprocal obligations.

Hellenic's origins can be traced back to 1957 and the game of one-up-manship played for the best part of two decades between Niarchos and the late Aristotele Onassis. The former was attracted by the idea of having his own yards, initially for repair, but later perhaps for building his own ships. Onassis for his part, countered with Olympic Airways.

In what Dracopoulos describes as "insurance against starting on the wrong foot", a Dutch group, NDSM Shipbuilding, was commissioned to design the Niarchos yard and a Belgian yard, Mercantile Marine, managed it during the first two years of operation. Most of those holding senior positions today, including

Dracopoulos, got their feet wet under Belgian supervision.

The build-up came slowly and cautiously, with the last addition, a 500,000-ton graving dock, commissioned only in August 1977.

With the current value of the yard's investment put at about \$260 million, Hellenic is today among the biggest single private businesses in Greece, as well as the first heavy industry set up

the Niarchos group share something under 8 per cent.

In addition it has built 10 patrol craft for Greek Government services and four French-designed missile boats for the navy—all orders that might logically have been expected to go to a state yard.

In the missile deal, Dracopoulos says "We undercut the French and will come out no better than even,

move back to their villages to set up their own little business", says Dracopoulos.

In boom times this might be doubtful economics, but in slack times it means that sackings can be dispensed with.

Rentoumis says that take-home pay of some of his union members is as much as 100 per cent above rates set in the national collective agreement for metalworking industries, and there are generous fringe benefits, such as medical aid, scholarships and cheap shopping facilities.

Annual wage increases matching national averages, but granted without haggling maintain the differential.

Says Rentoumis: "The extremists have given up on us. They came out three or four times, demonstrated outside the main gate, and we saw them off. Now they think we're creatures of Niarchos, but all we want is to be left alone to enjoy what we have."

An example of how this pays off for the yard came earlier this year, when the government introduced a five-day week for the public sector and "advised" its extension to private industry.

Christopher Calids, vice chairman of Hellenic, says "No owner is going to bring a ship in for repairs unless he knows a yard works Saturdays and Sundays, and no yard can pay overtime two days a week and stay competitive. So when the union came and said 'What about us?' we said 'It's up to you, of course, but do you really want a nine-hour day in the summer? Do you think you could stand it?' (Shade temperatures at Skaramanga can reach 110 degrees F in July and August.)

They went away, talked it over with the membership, then said 'No thanks, we think we'll stick with six days at 7½ hours'."

Rentoumis agrees. "We're still talking about it. We're divided. But if we do decide we want it, we know that all we have to do is to ask for it."

*Workers at the Stavros Niarchos-owned Hellenic Shipyards are paid as much as double the Greek national collective agreement for metalworking industries — one reason Hellenic has managed to survive the shipbuilding industry's storms without strikes.*

there since World War Two.

It has so far built one 25,000 ton tanker, the World Hope, for Niarchos interests, 27 freighters, designed by Austin and Pickersgill of the U.K., 19 bulk carriers, nine of them for the Niarchos Group, and five product carriers, representing in all 1,192,000 dead-weight tons.

In the last 20 years, it has also repaired 4,787 ships totalling more than 182 million dwt, with

but we gain experience and prestige."

In spite of the difficult climate, the yard is still fairly busy, carrying out orders for 10 30,000 dwt product carriers, worth \$240 million, and two missile boats for the Greek Navy. In addition, negotiations are near completion for an order of six 45,000 dwt bulk carriers for Niarchos' other interests, which would bring the order book to 570,000 dwt and provide work for 1985.

Hellenic's 1980 return to profit was achieved despite paying 500 workers for doing nothing for a month: idle time totalled a staggering 119,000 manhours — but described by Dracopoulos as "within acceptable limits".

This year started no better with idle time in the first quarter equal to paying 500 workers for doing nothing for 12 days.

On the whole layoffs are avoided through the yard's unusually high average wage figure of 500 a month, mostly apprentices and unskilled personnel, equal to close on 10 per cent of the workforce. This is due in part to the Greek dream of being one's own master — "people come here, stay a year or two to learn a trade, then

Hellenic weathered its two-year crisis, Dracopoulos believes, because of its flexibility in switching between repairs and the construction of new ships — in 1980, repairs accounted for about 75 per cent of the year's work.

"Niarchos gives us an average of 8 per cent of our repair jobs, but the important thing is that he brings his ships in when we need them most, to help us out of a slack period," Dracopoulos says. "He gave us the initial push with the order for 'World Hope', he used his contacts to get us repair orders from the oil companies, and he gave us courage in early days — none of us had had anything to do with shipyards."

And what of the future? On the one hand, "during the bad years most owners skimped on maintenance, to minimise expenses, and we're already getting some of the backlog, plus work in connection with 'IGS' and 'COW' (installation of the inert gas system and crude oil washing on some tan-

kers).

"On the other hand," continues Dracopoulos, "Greek shipowners are not sentimental where prices are concerned. Europe, including us, is about 20 per cent more expensive than Singapore — we're a bit cheaper than north European yards and comparable with Portugal — and then there is the question of making a detour. There's some margin for tankers, but not many dry cargoes come normally to this part of the Mediterranean."

For the most European shipbuilding yards, Dracopoulos says, "the only real hope of survival is a new shipping boom." Only then, he suggests, will yards with relatively high costs be able to compete, by offering early delivery. "I assure you that anyone who says a West European yard can ever compete costwise with Japan, South Korea or Brazil is kidding himself."

Financial Times News Feature

LONDON, Aug. 7 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.		
One sterling	1.7930/40	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2414/17	Canadian dollar
	2.5310/25	West German marks
	2.8150/8200	Dutch guilders
	2.1830/60	Swiss francs
	41.40/50	Belgian francs
	6.0700/0800	French francs
	1248.00/1250.00	Italian lire
	234.50/235.00	Japanese yen
	5.3550/3600	Swedish crowns
	6.2225/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.9950/8.000	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	396.75/397.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON, Aug. 7 (R) — Equities ended steady in quiet trading dealers said, and at 1500 the F.T. index was a 0.4 at 534.8.
Gold shares ended higher although off their best levels as the bullion price eased after an overnight rally. Gains of around 100 cents were noted in heavyweight issues. Government bonds closed slightly easier on balance in slow trading following further sterling weakness, dealers said.
U.S. and Canadians were mixed.
Industrial leaders were mixed with a firmer bias and gains of 3p were noted in GEC, Guest Keen and Vickers, while ICI was unchanged at 274p. Thom was active, up a net 9p 475p, while Racal gained 5p. Ofrex group was 10p higher at 175p following the announcement Gallaher had further increased its offer.
RTZ ended a net 2p higher at 593p while mineral resources gave back part of an earlier 30p gain to end 20p higher at 675p.
Banks and insurances were dull, and oils closed narrowly mixed with B.P. down 2p at 320p, while Shell added a similar amount to 402p.

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The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

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P.O. Box 6710,  
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(write one word only per box — please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
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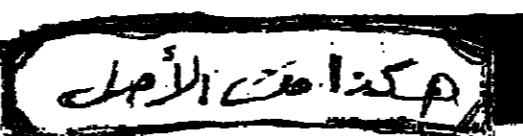
by  
**Professor David B. Doake**

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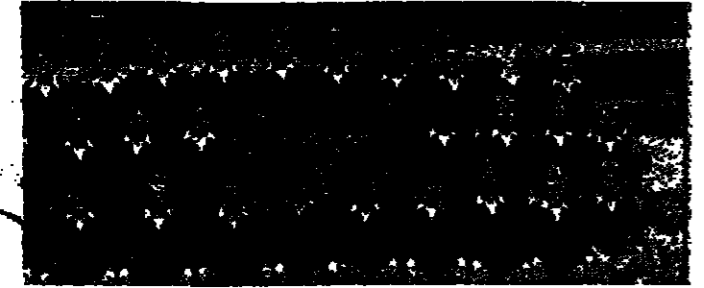
Scottish football season kicks off

Scottish soccer fans' 11-week fast is over

GLASGOW, Aug. 7 (R) — Scots impatient soccer fans can finally throw their little used clubs, tennis racquets, runshoes and the like into the east corner of the nearest cupboard for another year...

McLeish because of a badly broken leg. Across the city of Glasgow, Rangers' manager John Greig is preparing for the Cup-Winners' Cup tie against Czechoslovak Dukla Prague...

Manager Alex Ferguson paid £350,000 for St. Mirren's international winger Peter Weir. He will also welcome back midfielder Duo Gordon Strachan...



Hot favourites to win the Scottish League Cup

British sports briefs

WIMBORNE, Aug. 7 (Agencies) — Hampshire today moved to the semifinals of the T20 Trophy cricket competition when its match against Northamptonshire went through by virtue of its faster scoring rate...

England international winger Peter Barnes Leeds club record of £930,000. A Leeds club official confirmed the transfer after it had looked in doubt earlier in the day because the board of directors had been against such a high price for one player...

Cornelia Hanisch retains the women's foil title



CLERMONT-FERRAND (DaD) — Cornelia Hanisch, a 29-year-old college teacher from Offenbach, Federal Republic of Germany, retained in Clermont-Ferrand, France, the women's foil title she first won at the 1979 world fencing championships in Melbourne, Australia...

Despite previous disasters, Fastnet race entry is large

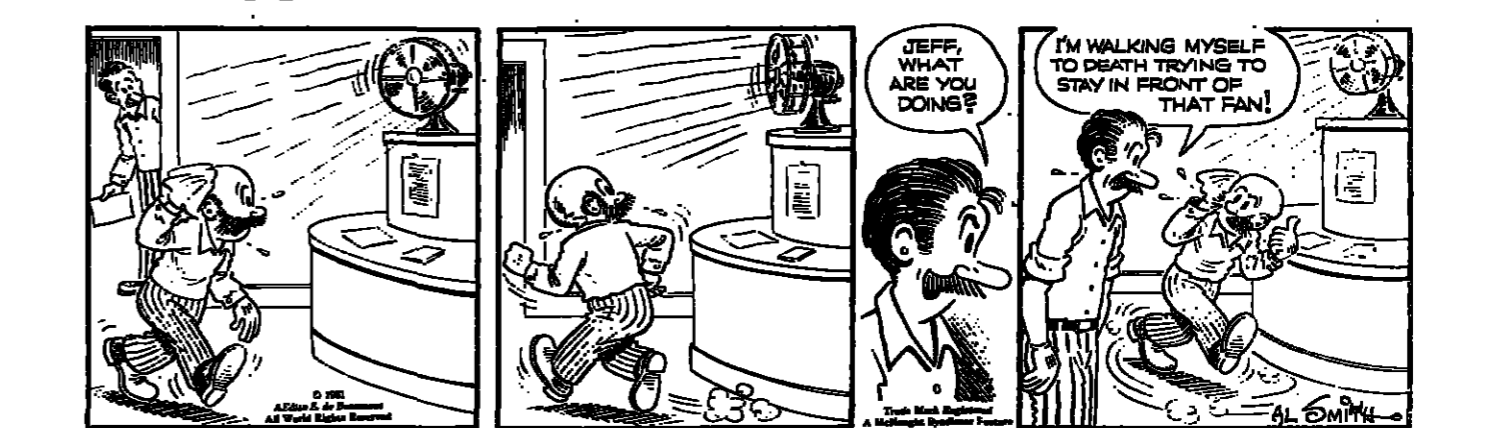
COWEY, Isle of Wight, England, Aug. 7 (A.P.) — Two years ago 12-metre waves and hurricane-force winds turned the Fastnet Yacht Race into the worst disaster in the history of ocean racing. Fifteen lives were lost, and 24 boats abandoned or sunk...

man Ian Porter of the sponsoring Royal Ocean Racing Club (RORC) because of last-minute withdrawals. "We're encouraged by the size of the fleet," Porter said, noting that 80 per cent of the entries also competed two years ago...

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FOR RENT
Complete apartment building located at Shmeisani, opposite Commodore Hotel. The building consists of six apartments, three of them consist of two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and two bathrooms each...

For further details and inspection on the spot, please call Tel. 73183, Amman between 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Vincin Mannheim, a company producing laboratory equipment seeks in electrical engineer. Experience in BIO Chemistry, electrical/electronics, and the Saudi medical market would be an advantage...

GOREN BRIDGE
CHARLES E. GOREN
As South, vulnerable, hold: 17 ♠ J72 ♠ K105 ♠ J1093 bidding has proceeded: 3 East South West Pass 1 NT Pass ?

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson. A cartoon showing a man talking to a woman at a desk. "He'll never have to worry about job 'burnout.' The dimmer the bulb, the longer it lasts."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. BATOU, ROODE, HARKEW, KRANET.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1981. YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to stress care and caution in business matters. Showing a diplomatic attitude with others brings fine results at this time...

THE Daily Crossword by Sophie Flamm. ACROSS: 1 Barbers, 6 Food container, 9 Aromatic spice, 13 Room on a ship, 14 Medicinal plant, 16 Object of worship, 17 Certain cocktails, 18 Dalmatian, 20 One no longer working, 21 Footstool, 23 Shoe width, 24 Philippine native, 25 Pouches, 28 Certain cocktail wing, 34 Building, 35 Affirmative votes, 36 Gaped, 37 Approximately, 39 School group, 41 Provide with shelves, 42 Instructed, 44 Angers, 46 Depot abbr., 47 Scotch, 48 Tax, 50 Convent occupants, 51 Vacation spots, 53 Lands a hand, 57 Most cherished fabric, 61 Fashionable, 62 A toot, 64 Story, 65 Numb, 66 Not guilty, 67 Like tame horses, 68 Collection, 69 Author Hermann, DOWN: 1 Wound mark, 2 Whip mark, 3 Assist, 4 Mischievous sprites, 5 Catch, 6 European, 7 Beverage, 8 at the inn, 9 Venus de Milo, 10 "Bede", 11 Stupor, 12 Verve, 15 Unclaimed animal, 18 Indigent, 22 Paratach scrolls, 24 Practitioners of occultism, 25 Treaty acronym, 26 hills near Rome, 27 HR hard, 29 Corded fabric, 30 Pair, 31 Operative, 32 Cozy homes, 33 Thoughts, 35 Site of the Parthenon, 38 Sound of disgust, 40 Flooded vessel, 43 Facts, 45 Curves in the road, 46 Attacks, 48 Onetime actress Lombard, 52 Small garden area, 53 Pretends, 54 Eastern ruler, 55 Farm building, 56 Decorated cake, 57 Initial progress, 58 Ogle, 59 Provided that, 60 Melody, 63 Regret.

WORLD

Polish situation deteriorates

WARSAW, Aug. 7 (R) — A four-hour warning strike over food shortages and alleged government inaction brought Poland's industrial heartland to a virtual standstill today.

Other protests were held or planned elsewhere in the country, as relations between the unions and the authorities deteriorated. Nearly a million workers downed tools or stayed away from work in the Silesian mining and industrial region, closing 60 coal mines and all but essential enterprises.

Iranian gendarmerie leader quits

LONDON, Aug. 7 (R) — Interior Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani has accepted the resignation of Iran's paramilitary gendarmerie commander, Iran state radio said today.

Terrorism rises in W. Germany

BONN, Aug. 7 (R) — Political violence by West German and immigrant extremists increased alarmingly last year, Interior Minister Gerhard Baum said today.

Presenting the annual report of the Office for Protection of the Constitution, West Germany's domestic intelligence agency, Mr. Baum told a news conference: "A growing readiness to use violence became clear in 1980."

had been agreed by both sides, arguing that the government had made last-minute changes. However the mild wording of the Solidarity statement and the spokesman's reaction to the government attack suggested that Solidarity was seeking to cool the situation.

The union communiqué said the two delegations led by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa had reached some agreement during yesterday's 10-hour talks.

Pianist steals priceless letters

VIENNA, Aug. 7 (R) — Priceless letters from Franz Liszt, Richard Wagner, Pablo Casals and other famous musicians have been stolen from the showrooms of Vienna's most prestigious piano firm, a company spokesman said today.

The letters, as well as signed portraits of Liszt and Johannes Brahms, were missing from the practice room of the Boesendorfer piano company on Saturday after a young American had tested some of the company's grand pianos, he said.

The suspected thief, who according to Boesendorfer tradition was allowed to practise alone after normal business hours, later left for Nice, France. He is now being sought through the international police organisation Interpol.

"The trust we have shown pianists for 153 years had never been missed," the spokesman said. "We left him in peace and he was able to stash away these small things in peace."

The six letters, which were not insured because they were unique, were part of a collection of greetings from famous musicians that Boesendorfer has hanging in its practice room.

received military training in PLO camps in Lebanon and helped Hoffmann export used military vehicles to that country, the report said.

Hoffmann is in custody awaiting trial on charges of forming a terrorist organisation.

The interior minister also said that communist countries intensified their espionage in West Germany last year. In 70 per cent of detected cases, East Germany was behind the spying.

Statement: 'Meet us half way'

IRA appeals to London

BELFAST, Aug. 7 (A.P.) — Fast-ing inmates at the Maze prison appealed to the British government today to "meet us half way" and help solve the five-month-old hunger strike stand-off, which has claimed eight lives.

In a statement issued on their behalf by supporters, who said it was smuggled out of the top-security prison, the jailed guerrillas insisted they did not want special treatment but other prisoners. They also omitted any reference to direct negotiations with the British, a previous condition set by the hunger strikers and refused by London.

At Britain's Northern Ireland Office, where officials were understood to be studying the statement, a spokesman said there was no immediate government reaction.

But a government source, who spoke on condition he was not identified, was little impressed with the statement.

"A cursory reading shows that the prisoners' five demands remain the same," he said. "Their position isn't altered."

The statement said the prisoners saw no reason why a settlement could not be reached and accused the British of "refusing to act sensibly, humanely or realistically."

It urged the British to "meet us half way" but the government source reiterated Britain's insistence that no concessions would be made. "We have said many times the government will not act under duress," he said.

Seven convicted guerrillas currently are refusing food and another is scheduled to join the fast Monday.

The longest surviving hunger striker, Irish Republican Army member Tom McIlwee, 23, convicted for a series of bombing attacks and sentenced to 20 years, was reported to be extremely weak on his 61st day without food.

Sinn Fein, the outlawed IRA's political arm, said McIlwee's condition "continues to worry."

Some 14 of the relatives yesterday occupied the Dublin offices of Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of the Irish Republic. Their action was staged when talks with him broke down after two hours. Police were called and while some of the protesters were escorted quietly out of the building, others had to be carried out.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Arsonists set woods ablaze in S. Italy

PORTOFINO, Italy, Aug. 7 (A.P.) — Huge forest fires raged along the fashionable Riviera and in southern Italy today and authorities said arsonists were responsible for most of the blazes.

Two Afghanis executed in Iran

LONDON, Aug. 7 (R) — Two Afghan nationals, a man and a woman, have been executed in the northern Iranian city of Qazvin on charges of running brothels, Tehran radio has reported.

2000 Chinese die of cancer every day

PEKING, Aug. 7 (R) — Nearly 2,000 people die of cancer in China every day, or about one person every one and a half minutes, according to an official Chinese newspaper.

Jewish zealots clash with Israeli police

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (R) — Israeli police fired tear gas today to disperse Jewish zealots demonstrating against alleged desecration of ancient Jewish graves at an archaeological dig.

ANC suspected in port city bombing

PRETORIA, Aug. 7 (R) — Four people were slightly injured when a bomb exploded in the central shopping area of the Indian ocean port city of East London yesterday, police said.

Genuine refugees and genuine adventurers

BANGKOK — Thailand has decided that the thousands of Vietnamese arriving on its shores can no longer be classified as refugees.

Squadron leader Prasong Soompiri, the secretary-general of the influential national security council, said the vast majority of Vietnamese now on the move were "economic adventurers."

official dealing with refugees described the INS as "nothing but a bunch of policemen."

Since 1975 when the flow of refugees began after the Communist takeover in Vietnam, 48,000 of the estimated 61,000 Vietnamese Boat People who landed in Thailand have been resettled, mainly in the United States.

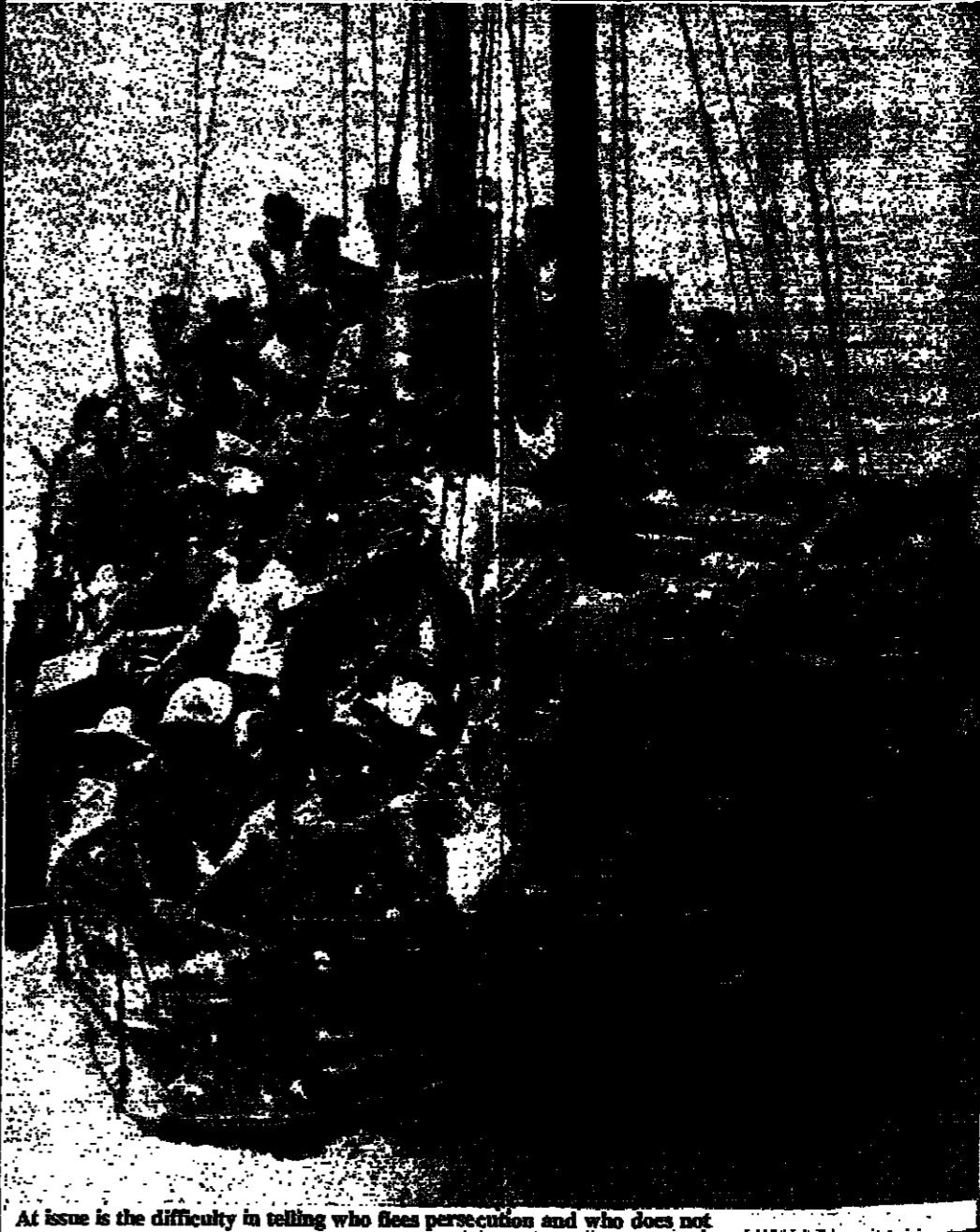
The INS has ruled that a person seeking refugee status must have faced political repression and would be persecuted if he returned home.

Thailand's refugee chief, Sq. ldr. Prasong, in defining his country's stand, said: "I believe that among those Vietnamese who come out of their country now, few of them cannot tolerate their government for political reasons, but the great majority or almost all of them have a fundamentally important motive as ordinary economic adventurers, that is to say, the desire to live the better life in third countries, particularly the United States."

"Should we still call them refugees? I would rather disagree," he said.

"Any other measure will surely motivate an endless Vietnamese emigration which creates difficulties and burdens for the countries in this region," he said.

Commenting on what he saw as unnecessary bureaucratic interference, one American embassy



At issue is the difficulty in telling who faces persecution and who does not